July 15, 2000

DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION

00 AUG 18 PM 1:18

U.S. Department of Transportation
Dockets 2000-7479 — T 4
400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401
Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) **DEFINITION** In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,

Sally Extertion

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) DEFINITION In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,

FOLURA Paterson 5575 S. Kenton Wi Engkwood, Co 80/1

DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION

00 AUG 18 PM 1:16

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) **DEFINITION** In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,

Carl E. Drehow

DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION

00 AUG 18 PM 1:16

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) DEFINITION In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,
August R Planez

Joseph R. Plank 7454 So. Cherry Ct. Littleton CO 80122 July 15, 2000

DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION

OO AUG 18 PM 1: 16

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) **DEFINITION** In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,

111 are and flow h

Marie Ann Plank 7454 S. Cherry Ct Littleton CO 80122-2408

DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION

00 AUG 18 PM 1:15

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W., Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) DEFINITION In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,
Mr. and Mro. Ben S. Gisli guy

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W. Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996. Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) DEFINITION In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,

Do Lee Dyone

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

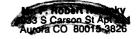
- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) **DEFINITION** In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.



U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) **DEFINITION** In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,

Charl A. Love 15702 E. CRESTRIDGE CIR.

RICK BARRY
10125 EAST PEAKVIEW AVENUE
ENGLEWOOD, COLORADO
10N 80111

July 15, 2000

DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION

OO AUG 18 PM 1: 14

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) **DEFINITION** In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,

Duduck L Jarry

DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION

00 AUG 18 PM 1: 14

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) DEFINITION In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) **DEFINITION** In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Nerryn L. Loomis

DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION

OD AUG 18 PM 1: 13

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) **DEFINITION** In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,

Margaret J. Jahnke
Demorbo

E1:1 M9 81 3UA 00

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In a 996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated sirports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) **DEFINITION** In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated sirports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated sirport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

En & Charling yours,

DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION OF TRA

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) **DEFINITION** In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) **DEFINITION** In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Stephany & Bill Austin

Respectfully yours,

Bill and Stephany Austin 3104 E. Long Circle South Littleton CO 80122

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) **DEFINITION** In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Victor R. Griggs 5942 East Irish Place Englewood, CO 80112

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as <u>Centennial Airport</u>, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) **DEFINITION** In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

). Millan Bulla

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,

Dr. William Edwards 4744 E. Pinewood Cr. Littleton, CO 80121 **John E Lacy** 3645 S Idalia St Aurora, CO 80013-2416

July 15, 2000

DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION

00 AUG 18 PM 1:11

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) DEFINITION In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,

John 5 Harry

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) **DEFINITION** In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,

Harles & Bartons
13691 E Marina Dr #611

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) **DEFINITION** In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Momas A. Alterdans

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) DEFINITION In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,

Kathleen a Hankins 11191 & May Loward Place July 15, 2000

DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION

00 AUG 18 PM 1:09

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) **DEFINITION** In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

WALTER L. FREEDMAN MD 9888 E. MAPLEWOOD CIRCLE ENGLEWOOD, CO 80111

July 15, 2000

DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION

00 AUG 18 PM 1: 09

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) **DEFINITION** In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,

Wolter L Freedman W

July 15, 2000

00 AUG 18 PM 1:09

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) **DEFINITION** In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,

Alan I. Pologar

DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION
OD AUG 18 PM 1: 08

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) **DEFINITION** In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

July 15, 2000

DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION

00 AUS 18 PM 1:08

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) **DEFINITION** In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Clayce E. Stilline

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) **DEFINITION** In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,

Recepta R Ustran

DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION PROCKETS

00 AUG 18 PM 1:07

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) DEFINITION In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,

Dr. Dentrand Harry

DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION
DOCKETS

OO AUG 18 PM 1: 07

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) **DEFINITION** In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,

Annew. Steams

July 15, 2000

DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION 00 AUG 18 PM 1:06

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996. Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

- (b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS
- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) DEFINITION In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours, Sarry to send a "Capy" bout week more planer amid a residential of populated.

Mrs. Den anderson

OD AUG 18 PM 1: 06

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) DEFINITION In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,

John J. Ind Sue Fiegener

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) **DEFINITION** In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Marily and Ed Pepper

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) **DEFINITION** In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) DEFINITION In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

ogl C. alefander

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) DEFINITION In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) DEFINITION In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,

Arty Holt

DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION

00 AUG 18 PM 1:04

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) DEFINITION In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,

King Murthy 17182 E. Crestline Pl. Durara, Co socis

DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION

OO AUG 18 AM 11: 30

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) DEFINITION In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,

Danie Panglan

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) DEFINITION In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,

Caral Miles

Vinginia Mitchell 7894 E. Kettle Are. Englewood Co galls July 15, 2000

DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION

OO AUG 18 PM 1: 19

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) **DEFINITION** In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

the Middle

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

00 MIG 18 PM 1:19

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) DEFINITION In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours

Byron & Jane Berg 11162 East Maplewood Place Englewood CO 80111 July 15, 2000

DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION

00 AUG 18 PM 1:28

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) **DEFINITION** In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION

00 AUG 18 PM 1:29

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) DEFINITION In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Respectfully yours,

Any Answer — please take into consideration the citizens who live near the airport - this would be day muss and also very noisy.

DEPT. OF TRANSPORTATION

OD AUG 18 PM 1:29

U.S. Department of Transportation Dockets 2000-7479 400 Seventh Street, S.W, Room Plaza 401 Washington, DC 20590

Dear Sir or Madam:

These comments will focus on proposed regulations concerning public charter operations. In 1996, Congress limited scheduled passenger service operations at uncertificated airports, such as Centennial Airport, to aircraft with 9 passenger seats or less. This change was intended to ensure that passenger flights were limited to airports equipped to handle passenger air crashes.

Congress recently, through legislation, extended the 9 passenger seat limit to public charter companies, which would operate under a regular schedule. Section 723 of Public Law 106-181 amends 49 U.S.C. § 41104 as follows:

(b) SCHEDULED OPERATIONS

- (1) IN GENERAL An air carrier, including an indirect air carrier, which operates aircraft designed for more than 9 passenger seats, may not provide regularly scheduled charter air transportation for which the general public is provided in advance a schedule containing the departure location, departure time, and arrival location of the flights to or from an airport that is not located in Alaska and that does not have an operating certificate issued under Part 139 of Title 14, Code of Federal Regulations (or any subsequent similar regulations).
- (2) **DEFINITION** In this paragraph, the term "regularly scheduled charter air transportation" does not include operations for which the departure time, departure location and arrival location are specifically negotiated with the customer or the customer's representative.

Section 723 was adopted to close a loophole for small commuter carriers claiming charter status to avoid the earlier limits on scheduled passenger service at uncertificated airports.

The draft rules published by the Federal Aviation Administration ("FAA") to implement these changes simply do not do the job. The draft rules completely exclude "small" scheduled air charter operations from the requirement that they operate only at certificated airports. The term "small" aircraft includes most commuter aircraft between 10-30 passengers.

The federal law applies to all charter operations, both large and small. The revised rules must be changed to acknowledge that all public charter operations using aircraft with more than 9 passenger seats that operate under a schedule cannot operate at an uncertificated airport. The FAA should not ignore Congress' direction, and should not compromise public safety. We ask that the rules be changed to conform to the law. Please include these comments as part of the Notice of Proposed Rulemaking for the above docket.

Thank you for the opportunity to make these comments.

Stinly J King